Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 37 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, January 24, 1794. [Whole No. 495.]

☞ Complaints having been made that the Southern subscribers for this Gazette do not receive it, till the intelligence has been anticipated by papers previously received by other persons; they are informed that the regulations at the Post Office in this city require that Printers should deposit their papers there, the day preceding the departure of the mail; this circumstance gives opportunity to forward by *Franking*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings' papers, and the papers of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, on post days.

Persons at a distance who wish to receive this Gazette, are informed that the terms of subscription cannot be dispensed with.—One half of the subscription money, for the half-weekly paper lately printed and circulated by the Editor to all parts of the Union, is yet due, either from the subscribers, or collectors—and as the publication of a daily paper is attended with a heavy expense—however solicitous the Printer may be to disseminate intelligence, it will appear, that persisting in his former plan of sending his Gazette to every person who writes for it, without securing the subscriptions will prove ruinous in the extreme.

The Editor most earnestly requests those who are indebted for his late publication, to make immediate payment—particularly those who have received the arrearages from subscribers.—Some will recollect that repeated assurances on this point, have not been realized.

☞ *The Subscriptions for this Paper are rapidly encreasing. Upwards of Five Hundred are struck off daily.*

Advertising favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are respectfully solicited.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland county, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&stf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

THE YOUNG LADIES'

Drawing Academy,

Under the Direction of

S. FOLWELL,

Will, in a few days, be resumed.

HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.

One or two large Rooms,

In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

January 13, 1794. diw

Excellent CLARET,

In hogs-heads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 112, South Front-street.

Jan. 2. 1794. dtf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

This day is published,

THE

United States Register,

For the Year 1794.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34 South Second-street, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-street, and to be sold by them and the booksellers.

Jan. 18. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by

Thomas Dobson,

Price three eighths of a Dollar,

"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."

January 16. dtw

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, } in Pennsylvania.
At Lancaster, }
At Reading, }

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt } per 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar }
Two pounds of soap }
One pound of candles }

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,

By M. CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET;

A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.

Dec. 19.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M

Pennsylvania Hospital 1st Mo. 15.

THE Contributors are requested to meet at the Hospital on 3d day the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine a ground plan, with several estimates of the buildings, which are proposed to be extended to accommodate a greater number of Lunatic Patients, and for other uses. Also to determine the propriety of building the ensuing season.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

N. B. The Printers of the News-Papers in this City, will oblige the Contributors, by inserting the above Advertisement.

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, (Poland) Sept. 29.

The last letters from Grodno of the 25th inst. prove, that our conjectures with regard to the final event of negociation with Prussia were not groundless. It ended as it began, or rather surpassed all the violences exercised on the 2d of this month.

On the 3d the Russian Ambassador, early in the morning, opened this negociation, by arresting four members of the Diet, viz. Krasnodembski, of Liva, Szydlouski, of Aloe, Mikelski, of Wyzogrod, and Shayrnski, of Lomza; whom he sent off immediately under a guard to the respective places they represent.

Next, he ordered two battalions of grenadiers with three pieces of cannon, to surround and block up all the avenues and gates of the castle.

After these preliminaries, the sitting of the Diet began. Its formal opening was strongly opposed, on the ground of a former decree, that all deliberations should cease, whenever any violent act should be employed against a member of the legislative body.

In consequence, before the reading of the ambassadors's notes was allowed, two deputations were successively sent to him, to demand the liberty of the arrested members. They were answered both verbally and by note, with absolute refusal. The notes were then read. The house conceived itself to be in a passive state, as being under foreign arms, and deprived of a free deliberation, would not proceed for many hours on any business, during which time they witnessed a most distressing and humiliating scene: a Russian General, strutting to and fro in the middle of the Senate, in the presence of the King on the throne, persuading and menacing alternately, the members to sign unconditionally the demands of the King of Prussia.

Five hours were spent in this manner; at last, on the motion of Count Aukwictz, Nuncio of Cracow, it was agreed to make a solemn declaration, or protest, against the violent measures employed by the Russian Ambassador on the 2d of September, and this day; and that to prove a total inactivity of the Diet, instead of expressing their sentiments in the usual manner either by voting, or acclamation, they should keep a mournful silence when the marshal should propose the project in question. This was accordingly adopted.

Thus was obtained the consent to a cession, which is to justify it in the eyes of Europe and posterity. Thus ended the extraordinary negociation, unexampled in the annals of Diplomatic history: and thus, in consequence, was signed the treaty of cession of our provinces to Prussia.

The three notes of the Russian Ambassador presented that day, are curious and singular—they will be known to the public. The protest, however, of the Diet, ought to be particularly noted by the present generation and all posterity.

Declaration of the Diet.

"Surrounded closely by foreign troops on the 2d of this month, threatened with further invasion of the territory of the republic by the Prussian armies, to its uttermost ruin, and oppressed by innumerable violences, the States in Diet assembled, were forced to give leave to their deputation for signing the imposed treaty, with addition of a few clauses, and such only as the dictating power itself seemed, in pity to approve of. But with grief and surprize, we find by the sad experience of this day, that the court of Berlin is not satisfied therewith. We see fresh acts of violence forcing a new project upon us; and in order to support it, the same preponderant power, not contented with investing the place of our deliberations by an armed force, with addressing to us notes full of menaces—seizes from among us, and carries off our members; and, by an unexampled proceeding, keeps us, the king, bent under the weight of age, and under so manifold calamities; and us, the states of the Republic, confined and imprisoned in the Senate

"Thus situated, we do declare in the most solemn manner, that, unable to prevent, even with the risk of our lives, the effects of the oppressive force, we leave to our posterity, happier perhaps than ourselves, those means of saving our dear country, whereof we are bereft at present and that the project sent to us by the Russian Ambassador, though contrary to our laws, wishes, and opinions, forced by the above means to accept—we do accept.

Done at Grodno the 24th of September, 1793.

(Signed and engrossed in the public records according to law.)

Curious Irish Advertisement, from the Londonderry Journal, Feb. 30, 1783.

WHEREAS on February the 14th, 1783, it pleased kind Providence to confer on Matthew Neely, of Burnally, parish of Tamlaghtfinlagan, and county of Londonderry, a man child, whose appearance is promising and amiable, and hopes the Being who first caused him to exist, will grant him grace: Also, in consideration and in remembrance of the many heroic deeds done by that universal renowned patriot, General Washington, the said Matthew Neely hath done himself the honour of calling the said man child by the name of *George Washington Neely*, he being the first child known or so called in this kingdom by the name of Washington, that brilliant Western star.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 16.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourse of this country, with foreign nations.

Mr. NICHOLAS spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

I feel a great embarrassment in speaking on this subject, from a distrust of my ability to treat properly its acknowledged importance, and from the apparent expectation of the audience. I feel too, as the member from Maryland who spoke yesterday did, from the imputation of motives, well knowing that the Representatives of my country, are industriously reported to be enemies of the government, and promoters of anarchy, and that the present measure is imputed to these principles.—It is somewhat remarkable, that farther north, we are charged with selfishness, & want of attachment to the general welfare, for a supposed opposition to measures of the import of the present.—I mention this contradictory inference, to shew that the shameful designs charged upon us, are not proved by the fact, and to place the guilt where it only exists, in the malignity of the accuser.

It is a commonly received opinion, that trade should be intrusted to the direction of those immediately interested in it, and that the actual course of it, is the best which it could take;—this principle is by no means a safe one, and as applied to the trade of America, is extremely fallacious. It can never be just, where the beginning and growth of commerce have not been free from all possible constraint, as to its direction; as that can never be called a business of election, which has been created under foreign influence.—The manner in which America was first peopled, and the nurture she received from Great-Britain, afford the most striking contrast to the requisite before-mentioned. The first inhabitants of America, were educated in Great-Britain, and brought with them, all the wants of their own country, to be gratified chiefly by the productions of that country. Aided by British capital, in the settlement of the wilderness, and depending on the same means for the conveyance of its produce, to a place of consumption, it was inevitable, that the demand for British commodities, should keep pace with the improvement of the country.—In the commencement of American population and its early stages, there does not appear to have been a chance of comparing the advantages of commercial connection, with different countries, and it will be found that in its progress, it was still more restrained. In the last years of the dependance of America on Great-Britain, the principal part of America, was occupied by large trading companies, composed of people in Great-Britain and conducted by factors, who sunk large sums in the hands of the farmers, to attach them to their respective stores, by which means, competition was precluded, and a dependance on the supplies of those stores completely established. Since the revolution, the business has been conducted by persons in the habit of dependance on Great-Britain, and who had no other capital, than the manufactures of that country, furnished on credit. The business is still almost wholly conducted by the same means. In no stage of its growth then, does there appear to have been a power in the consumer to have compared the productions of Great-Britain, with those of any other country, as to their quality or price, and therefore there is no propriety in calling the course of trade, the course of its choice.

The subject before the committee, naturally divides itself into navigation and manufactures, in speaking of which, I shall offer some other considerations, to shew that the same effects are by no means to be expected, from the greatest commercial wisdom in individuals, which are in the power of the general concert of the community; the one having in view, profit on each seperate tranfaction, the other promoting an advantageous result to the whole commerce of the country.

In considering the importance of navigation to all countries, but especially to such as have so extensive a production of bulky articles, as America, I think I shall shew that the last observation, is accurately right, and that the interest of the whole community, not those only who are the carriers, but those also who furnish the object of carriage, positively demands a domestic marine, equal to its whole business; and that, even if it is to exist under rates higher than those of foreign navigation, it is to be preferred. In circumstances of tolerable equality, that can never however entirely be the case, for in the carriage of the produce of one country, by the shipping of another, to any other place than the country to which the shipping belongs, there is considerably more labour employed, than would have been by domestic shipping, as the return to their own country, is to be included. On this ground, it may be confidently asserted, that where the materials of navigation, are equally attainable, they will always be more advantageously employed, by the country for whose use they are intended, and that if under such circumstances, another country is employed as the carrier, it must be under the influence of some other cause, than interest, as it respects that particular business. A dependance on the shipping of another country, tends to establish a place of deposit in that country, of those exports which are for the use of others, if it is at a convenient distance from them. The superintendance of property, makes short voyages desirable for the owner, and the connection that soon takes place, between the money capital of a country and its shipping interests, greatly strengthens the vortex. The attainment of wealth beyond the demands of navigation, leads to an interest in the cargo itself, and then the agency in selling to the consumer, becomes important, It is apparent, that as the final sale depends on the wants of the purchaser, all intermediate expences of care and agency, must be taken from the price to which the maker would be entitled. Our own commerce has involved this loss, in a remarkable degree, and it has gone to an enormous extent, from a necessity of submitting to the perfidy of agents, arising from a dependance established by means of the so much boasted credit.

That there is this tendency in the employment of foreign shipping, is not only proved by the commercial importance of Holland, which became thus from her naval resources the store-house of Europe, without furnishing any thing from her own productions, but also from the varied experience of America. Before the revolution, every thing for European consumption was carried to Great Britain, but since America has possessed shipping of her own, and in the northern states, there has been an accession of capital, the export to England is reduced one half. It is true indeed, that there is still nearly one half of what she receives, that is re-exported, but it will be found that she still retains a proportioned share of those influences, which formerly carried the whole. Great-Britain, under all the discouragements of our laws, which we are told by the mercantile members of the committee, amount to a prohibition where they have any rivals, did, until the European war, possess one-third of the foreign tonnage employed in America This has been supported by the dependence into which the southern states were placed by credit, and here as in every other step of the connection, this engine extorts advantages from us, beyond the compensation which is always secured in the first advance. If there wanted other proof of the British interest in the American navigation, being supported in direct opposition to our interests, it may be found in the comparative state of the tonnage employed, where it appears that, after the protecting duties once had their effect, the additional tonnage to a considerable amount, has been entirely American, and that the British tonnage has remained very nearly stationary, and in proportion to their undue influence.

In time of war, in addition to the inconveniences before stated, which are inhanced by throwing the trade from its accustomed channel there are great and important losses brought on a country by this kind of dependance. If your carriers are parties to the war you are subjected to the war freight and war insurance on your cargo, and you are cut off from all the markets to which they are hostile; and indeed from our experience in the present war, I may say you are cut off from the market of your carriers themselves, as it would have been impossible for British vessels to have escaped in our seas last summer. To what extent this loss goes may be seen from a calculation in the Secretary of State's report on the fisheries, making the proportion of war to that of peace in the 100 years as 42 to 100; and on that calculation there can be no hesitation in determining that the interest of the farmers requires that this foreign dependence should end here.

But the European war, by making a temporary exclusion of British shipping has already brought on us the greatest mischief of such a regulation; and by the encouragement it has afforded to our shipping, almost compleated the remedy; so that we have reason to consider this as a fortunate period. But it is not merely the advancement of our marine that is contemplated by the present resolutions, the security of that which we have is also dependant on them. The danger from the Algerines has been estimated in this house at 5 per cent on the vessel and cargo, but the whole encouragement to our own shipping in our existing laws consists in the one tenth additional duty on goods imported in foreign vessels. Whenever there shall be an European peace, which cannot be far distant, the whole difference between the two sums will be a direct encouragement on British ships and will probably be equal to two freights. Do gentlemen rely on the precarious prospect of building frigates, and the more precarious service to be rendered by them when built, so much as to neglect any other regulations for the safety of our shipping when they are so much in their power?

(To be Continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

On Tuesday last the Sloop Hiram, Captain Harris, arrived at New-York from London, after 52 days passage. By this vessel, London papers to the 17th of November are received, from which the following are extracts:

MANHEIM, Oct. 21.

The Republicans are now busied entrenching themselves about Saverne, a defile not easily to be penetrated. Landau has been summoned; but the commandant answered, that he would have the whole town burnt and pillaged rather than surrender, as he would at any rate, lose his head were he to give up that Fortress.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.

The grand army, under the Prince of Cohourg has moved forward. The head quarters have been transferred from Bermerain to Engel-la-fontaine.

TOURNAY, Nov. 12.

Large detachments of troops have arrived here for the winter. Since the action at Lannoy nothing has occurred.—Most of the wounded officers who were here are recovered.

The few last days of our stay in the bleak plains of Cisoing, we experienced the greatest inconvenience; the disposition the enemy betrayed to terminate the campaign, justified our retreat to winter-quarters, a circumstance as unexpected, as it is gratifying; at Menin, Courtray, Ypres, &c. the army is cantoned for the present: Ghent and Bruges are the principal posts. The guards go to Brussels.

NAMUR, Nov. 2.

By report of the peasants, it seems that there has been a very warm action between Gen. Beaulieu and the French the day before yesterday, in the neighbourhood of Phillipsville. The loss of the Austrians alone is estimated at between 2 and 3000 men. Waggons are gone from thence to bring in the wounded, for whom it will be difficult to find place, as the hospitals are already full; three large convents have also been converted into hospitals.

BRUMDT, (in Alsace) Oct. 2.

The career of our success is checked. We have been most unexpectly stopt by an army of 50,000 French, who have advantageously posted themselves near Strasbourg, and entrenched towards the side of the Saverne. Gen. Wurmser, sees himself reduced to the necessity of acting on the defensive, as well as the Prussians on this side of Saverne, who have been obliged to fall back, and to support themselves by the right wing of the Austrian army. We imagine that a general action is now indispensable, as we cannot remain eight days in our present position without the most imminent hazard, and we have no longer any thing to hope from the favorable dispositions of the people of Strasbourg. Our negociations were discovered; and the Commissioners from the Convention have so effectually intimidated all those who were inclined to open the gates to us—so many of them have indeed been seized, and so many more denounced—that we dread the fate of our incursion. This astonishing army of Republicans has been formed in three days, and it swells like a torrent. They are half armed, and want every thing but an enthusiasm for liberty, which perhaps is better than our discipline. Our hope is, that the Swiss Cantons will at length give up their system of neutrality, and declare against these Anarchists.

PARIS, November 7.

Execution of Philip Egalite.

This celebrated personage yesterday underwent an interrogatory before the Revolutionary Tribunal. All that is hitherto known of what passed there is that being questioned respecting his intimacy with Sillery, the deputy lately executed, he answered, "I was attached to Sillery until the moment that I refused any longer to see him."—'You have nevertheless (says the President) committed the care of your children to his wife who is now with them abroad."—"Yes (answered Egalite) but that was at a time when I had no cause to suspect Sillery."

This most villainous, most cowardly, and most infamous of wretches, was condemned to death at the same sitting at which he was tried; and yesterday evening, at half past five o'clock, he was executed on the Place de la Revolution, three hours after judgment was pronounced against him.

On the same day that Egalite suffered, and on the same scaffold, was likewise executed, Coustard, another Deputy of the Convention.

Bailly, the late Mayor, will soon suffer a similar fate; he has been transferred to the Conciergerie, and so has General Carles.

General Houchard and Brunet; and M. Barthelemy, the author of the Voyages of Anacharsis, have been also transferred from the Abbaye to the Conciergerie.

The total number of persons confined in the several prisons, was yesterday 3255.

The wife of Roland is shortly to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, to give information respecting the retreat of her husband, or to undergo the punishment which was reserved for that Ex-Minister.

Madame Kolli, wife of the Ex-Farmer General of that name, had obtained a suspension of her sentence, by declaring herself with child. The time for that proof being elapsed, she was yesterday delivered over to the guillotine. Lemayne, Wamser, Lacombe, and Purguette, members of the Popular Commission at Bourdeaux, have shared the same fate.

Execution of BRISSOT and Twenty other Deputies.

On the 21st October, Brissot and twenty other Deputies, suffered the axe of the guillotine. The following is the official report published by order of the revolutionary Tribunal on this head:

The Tribunal, an the declaration of the jury, stating, that Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonne, Duprat, Valaze, Lehardi, Ducos, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Duchastel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, La Source, Carra, Reuvan, Mainville, Antiboul, Vigee, and Lacaze, are the authors or accomplices in a conspiracy which has existed against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic: against the liberty and safety of the French people.

"Condemns the above-mentioned persons to death; declares their effects confiscated for the use of the Republic, and orders that the sentence be executed in the place de la Revolution and that it be printed and distributed throughout the Republic."

Valaze, one of the condemned, stabbed himself after he had heard his sentence.—The Tribunal has ordered, that the carcase of the suicide be brought to the place de la Revolution, that it may be buried with the other condemned Deputies in the same place.

On the day after their condemnation, they were conveyed together, to the bloody scaffold; on their journey thither, says one of the French papers they entered

into a very ſerious and eloquent debate, reſpecting the Immortality of the Soul; on this ſubject, they are ſaid to have ultimately agreed, that the Intellectual Spark ſurvives the diſſolution of the body.

The execution took place between eleven and twelve o'clock, and though performed as ſpeedily as poſſible, took up the ſpace of thirty-ſix minutes.

They all preſerved a ſolid firmneſs, and individually at the moment of being ſtretched upon the machine, exclaimed—*Vive la Republic! Vive la Nation!*

Briſſot himſelf, except on this occaſion, was thoughtful and ſilent.

Sillery ſmiled and bowed on every ſide, to the ſpectators.

Fauchet, the Conſtitutional Biſhop, was attended by a Confeſſor, with whom he was much engaged in a very ſerious diſcourſe.

Carra appeared indifferent, ſaid little, and looked contemptuouſly.

Correſpondence of the Jacobins.

Rouen, Oct. 30.

The monopolizers are exerciſing on us their perfidious manœuvres, and we are in dreadful want of proviſions: the Revolutionary army and the guillotine muſt be put in motion.

Beſancon, Oct. 25.

We have received information, that a ſecond La Vendee is preparing in the mountains of Beſancon, in which large bodies of diſaffected men have aſſembled.

Several inhabitants of the mountains have retired to the Swiſs villages of Meſſier and Landron.

LONDON, November 9.

The French are encamped within a league of Furnes. The Britiſh emigrants are fortifying Nieuport, and the inundation is continued.

The light companies of the militia regiments have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at an hour's notice, and every man is to be provided with 40 round of ball cartridges.

The fleet lately arrived from Spain has brought over the ſum of 30,000 dols. ſpecie ——being the ſecond ſtipend towards ſatisfying the demands of the adventurers concerned in the Nootka Sound Buſineſs.

Trial of Briſſot, and the other Accuſed Deputies.

Briſſot and the other deputies were carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal on the 23d ult. They were each privately interrogated.

The Revolutionary Tribunal has been previouſly divided into 2 ſections, for the more ſpeedy diſpatch of buſineſs. One of the ſections was to confine itſelf ſolely to the trial of the deputies.

On the 25th ult. in the morning, they were conveyed from the different priſons to the court of juſtice.

The indictment againſt Briſſot was firſt read by the public accuſer. He heard it with tranquillity and fortitude. Afterwards were read the ſeveral indictments againſt

Verginaud	Fonfrede
Duperret	La Source
Carra	Beouvais
Gardien	Duchaſtel
Valaze	Mainville
Duprat	Lacaze
Sillery	Lehardy
Fauchet	Antiboul
Boileau	and
Ducos	Vigee.

Theſe perſons were then ſeverally queſtioned relative to their profeſſions.

Antiboul replied, that his occupation was to defend the rights of the people, aud to proſecute tyrants.

The other deputies replied, that they were deputies to the national convention.

The Preſident of the revolutionary tribunal then aſked them whether they had choſen official pleaders to defend them?

Boileau, deputy for the department of L'Yonne, declared, that he had ſelected a perſon to undertake his defence, but if he refuſed, he would defend himſelf. Briſſot, Vergniaud, Valaze, Laſource, Sillery, and Carra, replied, that they would defend themſelves.

The witneſſes were then called in and examined by the public accuſer.

The evidence of Pache, the mayor of Paris, occupied the whole of the firſt day of the trial. On the ſecond day, Chaumette procureur of the commune, Hebert, ſubſtitute of the procurer of the commune, and Deſtournelles, miniſter of the contributions, were examined.

(To be Continued.)

November 14.

Intelligence was received yeſterday at Lloyd's by the Aguila, arrived off Dover that the Madras army went on the 10th and 11th of June againſt Pondicherry, which is ſaid to have ſurrendered on the 1ſt of July. The French had marched to attack Fort St. Davids.

Carricial had alſo been taken by the Engliſh, and a French Indiaman captured in the Roads.

Inſurrections ſtill prevailed at the Mauritius, where the white cockade was mounted by many of the Royaliſts.

November 16.

Accounts received from Manheim of the 4th inſt. give a confirmation of the raiſing of the ſiege of Landau. After a ſhort bombardment in the night of the 31ſt of Oct. the Pruſſians on the 1ſt November withdrew their artillery from the batteries, and returned to their camp, determined to take the town by famine only.

The French are ſtated not only to have received reinforcements on the river Saar, but they have even made movements againſt the cordon of Pruſſian troops, the latter were obliged to retreat to Pirmaſents —This is ſaid to render the poſition of the Auſtrians very precarious in expoſing their right. Reports even went ſo far as to aſſert, that the Pruſſians had been obliged to evacuate the poſt of Pirmaſents, but which is not confirmed as yet.

Yeſterday Capt. Cook of the Spitfire ſloop, arrived at the admiralty office, with diſpatches from Lord Hood, at Toulon, which place he left on the 31ſt Oct. His diſpatches are dated the 30th; but from the ſilence obſerved reſpecting their contents, we fear they are not of the moſt agreeable nature.

Gen. O'Hara had arrived there from Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and the combined forces, compoſing the garriſon, amounted to 15,000 men, who were in good health, well provided, and in good ſpirits. The Republican army was increaſing ſo rapidly, that the allies in a few days expected to be in a ſtate of ſiege.

A miſunderſtanding is ſaid to have ariſen between the Britiſh and Spaniſh admirals, relative to the command of Toulon.

November 17.

France has declared war againſt Genoa.

Letters from Bruſſels mention, that the celebrated M. Condorcet, one of the proſcribed members of the Convention, has found means to make his eſcape from France, and is arrived at Lauſanne in Switzerland.

A Paris paper of the 8th mentions, that in the ſittiug of the 7th a letter was read from Gen. Relagge, who ſays that he had entered Catalonia, after an obſtinate engagement with the Spaniards.

By advices from Toulon to the 30th of October, we find that nothing material had taken place. On the 15th the French attacked a fort which was erecting to deſtroy one of their batteries. Two hundred of the allies were obliged to give way to ſuperior forces after the loſs of 100 men, among whom was Capt. Torriano of the 30th.

Letters from Genoa, dated October 23, mention that General Carteaux and Gardam, continue to bombard the forts and navy of Toulon, but without ſucceſs. That the French Imperiuſe of 40 guns, which was ſunk, had been raiſed; that a 32 pounder burſt on board the Royal George, killed 16 men, wounding ſeveral others, and ſhattering the quarter deck.

His Majeſty's packet the Halifax, for Barbadoes and Jamaica; the Grantham for New-York; and the Expedition, with one mail and government diſpatches for Liſbon, were detained at Falmouth by contrary winds, when the laſt accounts came away.

Advice has been received at the Admiralty, that the Alligator privateer, of Jerſey, has taken two valuable Daniſh ſhips, laden with military ſtores for Breſt, and ſent them into that iſland. The Alligator hoiſted the French National Flag, and by that means deceived the Danes, who ſuppoſed her to be actually a French veſſel.

A letter from Havre, dated the 2d inſt. informs us, that all the Engliſh tradeſmen and merchants, who were taken up in that city, have been releaſed, and their property reſtored to them.

The French by a late general attack on the frontiers, poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral poſts; but by the diſpatches to Adminiſtration, it appears, they have been driven from them again—Marchiennes, Menin, Furnes, &c. are again in the poſſeſſion of the combined forces.

Miſcellaneous Intelligence.

Twelve companies of gunners, two ſquadrons of cavalry, and three battalions of the Revolutionary army, ſet out from Paris yeſterday. Their deſtination is for the camp before Toulon.

Madame Roland is at preſent on her trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal. Her behavior is firm, and her anſwers to the queſtions put to her evinces much preſence of mind.

General Vergennes has been arreſted on ſuſpicion of treaſon, at Rennes.

The chief of the etat Major of the Rhine, Hellier, had been ſent to Paris by St. Juſt, the National Commiſſioner. He is now in the Abbaye.

The ſection of Mucius Scævola has adopted a reſolution tending to diſſolve the Department of Paris. The reſolution was ſent to the other 47 ſections. The ſection of Arcis denounced this meaſure, declaring that the department had never loſt their confidence.

The council of the commune ſuſpended the reſolution of the ſection of Mucius Scævola, and appointed a committee to repreſent to the ſection, the impropriety of their conduct, and to oppoſe the meeting which the ſection propoſes to hold on the ſubject, on the 9th inſt.

Taillefer, the Deputy, has been denounced in the Jacobin Club, for having married an Ariſtocratic woman.

The army of the Rhine is in want of cavalry. A large detachment is to be ſent immediately.

From the Bruſſels Gazette.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Beaulieu reports that on the 2d in the morning, he was attacked in his poſition of Mettez, by a hoſtile corps of 6000 men, which he repulſed, after killing 200 of them.

The General of Artillery, Count de Clairfayt, reports likewiſe, that his poſts of Pont and Buiſſieres, having been attacked on the ſame day, the enemy directed againſt the latter poſt a battery of eight pieces of cannon, without having been able, notwithſtanding their briſk fire to diſlodge our picquets.

The poſt of Merbes le Chateau was alſo attacked at the ſame time; but the prudent diſpoſitions of the Colonel of the regiment of Wurtemberg, Count de Courneuil, and of Latour, fruſtrated in a manner the attempts of the enemy in thoſe quarters.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 12.

By intelligence received from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Brumbt, Auſtrian head-quarters, October 24, it appears, that on the morning of the 27, General Wurmſer, having received information that Hagenau had ſurrendered to the advanced corps, under Gen. Mageroes, he immediately put the bulk of his army into motion, and arrived there that night, a few hours before it had been evacuated by the enemy, who had made ſo precipitate a retreat, as to neglect breaking down the wooden bridges over which the artillery was to paſs. That, on the 18th, the French encamped on the right ſide of Zorn, a ſmall river that runs through Brumbt—but on perceiving ſome interval between Gen. Mageroes advanced corps, conſiſting of about 6000 men, and the other columns of the army, they croſſed the river, and attacked him with their whole force, in the evident expectation of turning his flank, and cutting him off from the reſt of the army. The action laſted 7 hours—but upon perceiving the reſt of the Auſtrian army move forward, the French re-croſſed the river, and evacuated the heights and town of Brumbt, of which the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion. The loſs on the part of the French, is eſtimated to be about 800 men, and that of the Auſtrians nearly half that number killed and wounded. That the prince of Waldeck had advanced with his corps from Soltk, and marched along the banks of the Rhine —That he had compelled the ſurrender of Drugenheim, and after having driven the garriſon of Fort Louis, with loſs, had inveſted the place. That, in the courſe of the night, the French had abandoned their poſition on the Zorn, retreated under the cannon of Straſburgh. That Gen. Wurmſer was at the diſtance of nine Engliſh miles from that place.

In addition to the accounts already publiſhed, of forcing the lines of Weſſembourg and Lauterbourg, it appears that the Auſtrian army had between ſeven and eight hundred men killed and wounded, and that the loſs of the French conſiſted of between 3 or 4000 killed; from 5 to 6000 priſoners, and 26 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, waggons and horſes. The retreat of the French on this occaſion was greatly favored by a thick fog.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 10.

This day arrived the Diſpatch, Hathaway, in 27 days from Philadelphia; and the Martin, Watſon, from Norfolk, in Virginia, for London. They are both under quarantine, and all communication with the ſhore is ſtopped, till an order of Council arrives to releaſe them.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 24.

We hear that a riot lately took place near Burlington, New-Jerſey, occaſioned by oppoſition to the law of that ſtate, impoſing fines for non-performance of militia duties—We alſo learn that it was quelled without any great difficulty.

The Britiſh October packet arrived at Halifax the 26th November, and ſailed from thence two or three days after for England. The November packet, we are informed, may be hourly expected to arrive at New York.

The buſineſs which principally engaged the attention of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States this day, was the further diſcuſſion of Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions—on which no vote has yet been taken.

Congreſs meets To-Morrow.

A ſhip of 18 guns is arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, from Breſt in 7 weeks—and we hear that preparations were making to fire a feu de joye at Norfolk, on account of the news this ſhip has brought.

The mail due from the eaſtward of New-York yeſterday, had not arrived at that City when the Poſt which arrived yeſterday from thence, left it.

The eaſtern mail due this day, was not in, when this Paper went to preſs.

☞ *Newſpapers being, on account of their bulk, ſent by the Stages, which ſet off ſeveral hours before the mail is cloſed, occaſions the arrangement referred to, in yeſterday's paper.*

☞ *The letter from Paterſon, to-morrow.*

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals at New-York, Jan. 22.

Ship	Swift, Steel,	Cork
	Juno, Rathbone,	Nantucket and [South Seas
Brig	Five-Sifters, Peck,	Havannah
	Independence, Wood,	Cadiz
	Eliza, Harding,	Liverpool
	William, Gorham,	St. Martins
	Julia, Seymour,	Poin Petre
	Nancy, Powars.	Kingſton
Sch.	Federal, Lewis,	Guadaloupe
	Lydia, Oaks,	Barbadoes

The following remarks are copied from the Log-book of Capt. Harding, of the brig Eliza, from Liverpool.

December 21ſt, ſpoke the brigantine Mary, Aris, of Marblehead, from Bilboa, out 49 days homeward bound. Captain Aris informed him, that the Algerines had captured upwards of 50 ſail of American veſſels.

December 28th, ſpoke the ſchooner Induſtry, P. Sieves, of Richmond, bound to Cork, 11 days out—all well.

Same day, ſpoke the brig George & Harriet, Barnard, of Boſton, bound to Philadelphia, 93 days out—all well.

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3. Map of France, divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had ſeparate.

Said Cary has lately publiſhed

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Jan. 24. 4t.22w.

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Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
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December 11. d

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Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&r3m

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As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

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26. An account of ſome of the principal dies employed by the North American Indians. Extracted by the late *Mr. Hugh Martin.*
27. An account of the beneficial effects of the Caſſia Chamæcriſta in recruiting worn-out lands, and in enriching ſuch as are naturally poor; together with a botanical deſcription of the plant. *James Greenway of Virginia.*
28. An account of a hill on the borders of North Carolina, ſuppoſed to have been a volcano, in a letter from a Continental officer, to *Dr. J. Greenway*, Virginia.
29. An Account of a poiſonous plant, growing ſpontaneouſly in the ſouthern part of Virginia. Extracted from a paper by *Dr. James Greenway, Virginia.*
30. Deſcription of a Machine for meaſuring a ſhip's way. *Francis Hopkinſon. Eſq.*
31. An Inquiry into the queſtion, whether the Apis Melliſica, or true Honey-Bee, is a native of America. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.*
32. An Account of a Comet. *David Rittenhouſe, Eſq.*
33. CADMUS or a Treatiſe on the Elements of Written Language, illuſtrating, by a Philoſophical diviſion of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Eſſay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Said and conſequently, Dumb to ſpeak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philoſophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and ſold by the Publiſher hereof.
34. Obſervations on the Theory of Water-Mills. *W. Waring.*
35. An Improvement on Metalic Conductors or Lightning rods. *Mr. Robert Patterſon.* Honored with the Magellanic Premium, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.
36. An eaſy and expeditious method of diſſipating the noxious Vapour commonly found in Wells and other ſubterraneous places. *Ebenezer Robinſon, Eſq.*
37. A method of draining Ponds in level grounds. *Jeſſe Higgins.*
38. Obſervations on the ſeverity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilſon.*
39. A Deſcription of a new Standard for Weights and Meaſures; in a letter from Mr. John Cooke, of Tipperary in Ireland.
40. Deſcription of a SPRING-BLOCK, deſigned to aſſiſt a Veſſel in ſailing. *Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq.* Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.

December 20. eod2w.

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FOR the benefit of thoſe who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the deſcription therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be proſented at the Treaſury on or before the firſt day of May 1794, otherwiſe they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from ſettlement or allowance." And as there may be ſeveral Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domeſtic Debt, and who wiſh to ſubſcribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving ſubſcriptions at the Treaſury, is by the Act of the United States, paſſed the ſecond of March laſt, extended to the laſt day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cauſe, matter or thing, furniſhed or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwiſe, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which ſhall not be preſented at the Treaſury before the firſt day of May 1794, ſhall for ever after be barred and preſcribed from ſettlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Intereſt, Balances entered in the books of the regiſter of the treaſury commonly called regiſtered certificates, ſums of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates iſſued purſuant to the Act intitled "An Act, making proviſion for the Debt of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me
Suſſex County, ſſ. } directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters P and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaſſe-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

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